

kind with regularity, and which should always be devoted to preparing decrees in Chancery, making orders at Chambers, examining authorities, and preparing for their fall terms, and we are left with six months allowed to each Judge to perform all the labors incident to his Circuit duties. We have now four Circuit Judges, and allowing them the months of August and September for the purposes above indicated, and they have each ten months for their Circuit duties. The account may be stated thus. Under the new organization:

Five Judges for 12 months each,	would be equal to	-	60 months.
Deduct for Supreme Court duty	4 months		
each,	would be equal to	-	20 months.
Deduct for August and September,	2 months		
each,	equal to	-	10 " —30 "

Leaving for Circuit Court duties	-	-	-	30 "
----------------------------------	---	---	---	------

Under the present organization:

Four Circuit Judges for 12 months each,	equal to	-	48 "
Deduct for August and September,	2 months		
equal to	-	-	8 months.

Leaving for Circuit Court duties	-	-	-	40 "
----------------------------------	---	---	---	------

These figures show that under the proposed arrangement, we should have only three-fourths of the amount of labor to devote to Circuit duties that we now have, and show further, that five Judges for six months is exactly equal to three Judges for ten months.— They establish the fact, that we have either one Judge too many under our present arrangement, or we shall require an addition of one and two thirds under the arrangement proposed by the bill.— Now if we deduct one Circuit Judge from the present number, and devolve the whole duties upon three, the present would be a cheaper system of Courts than the one proposed by about one thousand dollars per annum. Or, if we add to the number of Judges proposed until they equal the present Circuit Court strength, we shall have a system costing more than our present system, by about five thousand dollars per annum, supposing the same per diem and mileage allowed as proposed by the bill.

One of three results would evidently follow from the organization proposed. We should be compelled to limit the Supreme Court to a single term, to be held at a single point in the State, or we should increase the number of Judges to at least seven, or we should send out hastily prepared, and poorly sustained decisions. The limit to

a single term would be inconvenient and unsatisfactory to a large portion of the State. The additional number of Judges would be at an expense entirely unnecessary; and the poor and hasty decisions would be a reflection on our young State, which I am sure would be a source of mortification and regret to all.

The experience of our sister States has generally shown the advantage of the separate Supreme Court system, and they have with great unanimity adopted it. I respectfully suggest that we had better profit by their experience.

I have thus, I fear at tiresome length, assigned the reasons which induced me to withhold my signature from the bill entitled "An Act to create a fifth Judicial Circuit, and to confer the powers and devolve the duties of the Justices of the Supreme Court upon the Circuit Judges."

Very Respectfully,

JAMES E. BROOME.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the rule was waived and 500 copies of the Governor's Message upon the subject of the Supreme Court Judges was ordered to be printed for the use of the General Assembly.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

THURSDAY, November 29th, 1855.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The Rev. Mr. Turner officiated as Chaplain.

Mr. Eppes moved that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the "State debt," and which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Commonwealth, be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

Mr. Long moved that the Secretary of the Senate insert the name of Mr. Duncan in the several Standing Committees of the Senate in all places in which the name of Mr. Stuart now appears.

Mr. Hopkins moved that the bill regulating pilotage on the St. Johns river and harbor be placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Myrick gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, introduce a bill to make uniform the rate of interest in this State; also,

A bill defining the duties of Sheriffs and other officers collecting money under execution or other process.

Mr. Myrick, according to previous notice, introduced a bill to be entitled An Act to establish Sale Days in this State, and for other purposes, which was placed among the orders of the day.

The chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills made the following

REPORT.

The Committee on Engrossed Bills beg leave respectfully to report as correctly engrossed a bill to be entitled An Act to Amend an Act Incorporating the City of Apalachicola.

JAMES FILOR, Ch'n.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Engrossed bill to be entitled An Act to Amend An Act Incorporating the City of Apalachicola was read a third time, and, on the question of its passage, the vote was: Yeas, Mr. President, Messrs. Bird, Brinson, Cone, Eppes, Filor, Hawes, Hopkins, Long, Myrick, Perry, Smith and Tracy—13.

Nays—None.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, it was ordered that the same be certified to the House of Representatives, title as stated.

House bill to be entitled, An Act regulating Pilotage on the St. John's River and Harbor, was read a third time by its title, and, on motion of Mr. Hopkins indefinitely postponed.

A Bill to be entitled An Act to establish Sale Days in this State, and for other purposes, was read the first time, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following communication was received from Mr. Dyke, Printer to the Senate:

TALLAHASSEE, November 26, 1855.

HON. H. V. SNELL,

President of the Senate.

SIR:—Having disposed of my printing establishment, I herewith resign as Printer of the Senate, to which post I was elected by that body, at its regular session in November last.

Very Respectfully,

CHARLES E. DYKE,

On motion of Mr. Long, the rule was waived, and the Senate proceeded to the election of Printer, vacated by the resignation of that office by Charles E. Dyke, Esq.

Mr. Long nominated Benjamin F. Allen, Esq.

For Allen, the vote was: Mr. President, Messrs. Bird, Brinson,

Cone, Eppes, Filor, Hawes, Hopkins, Long, Perry, Smith and Tracy—12.

Blank—Mr. Myrick—1.

Mr. Allen was declared duly elected Printer for the Senate.

On motion, the rule was waived, and Mr. Myrick moved that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Printer elect, to know upon what terms he expected to do the printing for the present session of the Senate.

The President appointed Messrs. Myrick, Hawes and Tracy such Committee.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, November 30th, 1855.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum being present, Rev. Mr. Turner officiated as Chaplain.

Mr. Hawes moved that Mr. Eppes, Senator from Franklin, be excused from attendance upon the Senate until the 8th of December, which motion was adopted.

The President announced the following joint Select Committee, to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives upon the subject of census and apportionment, viz:

Messrs. Long of Leon, Perry of Alachua, Filor of Monroe, Myrick of Jackson, Smith of Wakulla.

Mr. Filor gave notice that he would, on some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill to be entitled An Act to Amend an Act in relation to pilotage at the port of Key West.

According to previous notice, Mr. Myrick introduced a bill to be entitled An Act Making Uniform the Rate of Interest in this State; also,

An Act defining the duties of Sheriffs and other Officers collecting money under execution in this State, which were received and placed among the orders of the day.

Mr. Hopkins introduced the memorial of certain citizens of this State upon the subject of internal improvement, which was received, read and referred to the Committee of Internal Improvement.

Mr. Filor introduced a resolution upon the subject of appeals and writs of error from the District Courts of Florida to the Circuit Court of Georgia, which was read and adopted, and ordered to be certified to the House of Representatives.